

IN TURKISH TONGUE

Translation of Bible Issued by American Missionaries.

PRINTING PRESS VALUABLE

Slow Progress in Sultan's Land Without Publication Facilities.

MILLIONS OF PAGES SENT OUT

Two Publishing Houses Operating, One in Beirut, the Other in Constantinople.

By WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

Special Correspondence of The Star and the

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 13, 1910. In the work of the American missionaries in Turkey, as in other parts of the world, printing presses are of vital importance. Without them little could have been accomplished. Slow progress would have been made. There are two great publication houses in the near east, one under the direction of the Presbyterian board at Beirut, and the other under the Congregational Church at Constantinople. They are the most complete and modern printing plants in that part of the world, representing an investment of many thousands of dollars and equal to any of their size in the United States. The presses are going all the time, turning out an average of fifty millions of pages each year in not less than ten languages.

The output since the presses were established in 1833 has undoubtedly been as large as that of any other printing house in the world, and, indeed, there are few of greater age or better record. The entire plan of missionary work in Turkey at the beginning was based upon the use of these presses and within three years after the first mission arrived in that field a plan was set up on the island of Malta to furnish literature for Palestine and Turkey. At that time to do any printing on Turkish soil, and Malta, being under British flag, was a near impossibility. The presses could run without interruption. In 1833, the political atmosphere having cleared, the Arabic outfit was transferred to Beirut in Syria, while the Greek, Turkish and Armenian branches were set up in Smyrna. During the ten years at Malta more than 21,000,000 pages were printed for the benefit of Greek and Armenian Christians. This included text books for the elementary schools, which were chiefly translations of standard American editions. Then came the Bible, which has since been translated and published in Greek, Armenian, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and in several more and distributed by millions of copies throughout the east.

Bible in Turkish Language.

The Bible was translated into Turkish and published at Smyrna in 1836. Dr. Elias Riggs' translation into Armenian was published in 1822, and his translation into Greek in 1871. The Arabic Bible was translated by Van Dyck, and has since been issued from the Beirut press, and more than a million and a half of copies have been circulated.

Monthly single issue American press at Beirut issued 152,500 volumes of distinctively biblical literature, with a total of 4,000,000 pages. The Beirut press, 9,000,000 pages of text books and other literature, making a total of 50,000,000 pages from that one plant.

Other literature consists of hymn books, school books of all kinds and of all grades, from kindergarten material to the most advanced scientific treatises. There are also books for children, Christmas cards, Sunday school lessons, story books, translations of the Bible, and many other original works by both native and American authors.

The Bible publication has since continued under the patronage of the American Bible Society and the British and Foreign Bible societies, until the latter in 1908 transferred the Beirut press to the American missionaries. Every Armenian, Arabic, Persian, Armenian, Bulgarian and Greek speaking Christian in the Near East has access to the Bible and other parts are available for Kurds and Albanians. It is bound in cheap form and is sold at a very low cost. Very few copies are given away.

In Manuscript Only.

Although the Armenian claims to be the oldest branch of the Christian Church, yet when the American missionaries came they had only a few manuscript copies of the Bible, kept in monasteries or in the larger churches, carefully guarded by priests, who were themselves unable to read the text, while the people were permitted only to kiss the covers, which were often of solid silver. Today, thanks to Dr. Elias Riggs, one of the veteran American missionaries, every Armenian can have his own copy of the scriptures, in his own language, at a nominal price. It is a significant fact that the editions are disposed of as rapidly as they are turned off the press, and it is asserted by competent authority that this book has done more to unify and simplify the Armenian language than all other influences combined.

The same is true of the Bulgarian language. There was no Bulgarian literature until American missionaries began to publish it, and the mission presses began to publish it. Of the first 100 books in the Bulgarian language, seventy were written by the missionaries, and thirty by native authors.

The Albanians had no literature when the American came, and it would not be far from the truth to say that they have none now, except what the missionaries have given them.

Koran in Arabic.

Although every Turk is a Mohammedan and the Sultan of Turkey is the recognized head of that faith, the Koran, the Moslem Bible, written by the Prophet Mohammed, has never been printed in Turkish language, but remains exclusively in Arabic. The Koran, however, has been written, but the Bible has been printed in Turkish for nearly seventy-five years, and may be read today in the Turkish language by every one of the many races which constitute the Mohammedan world.

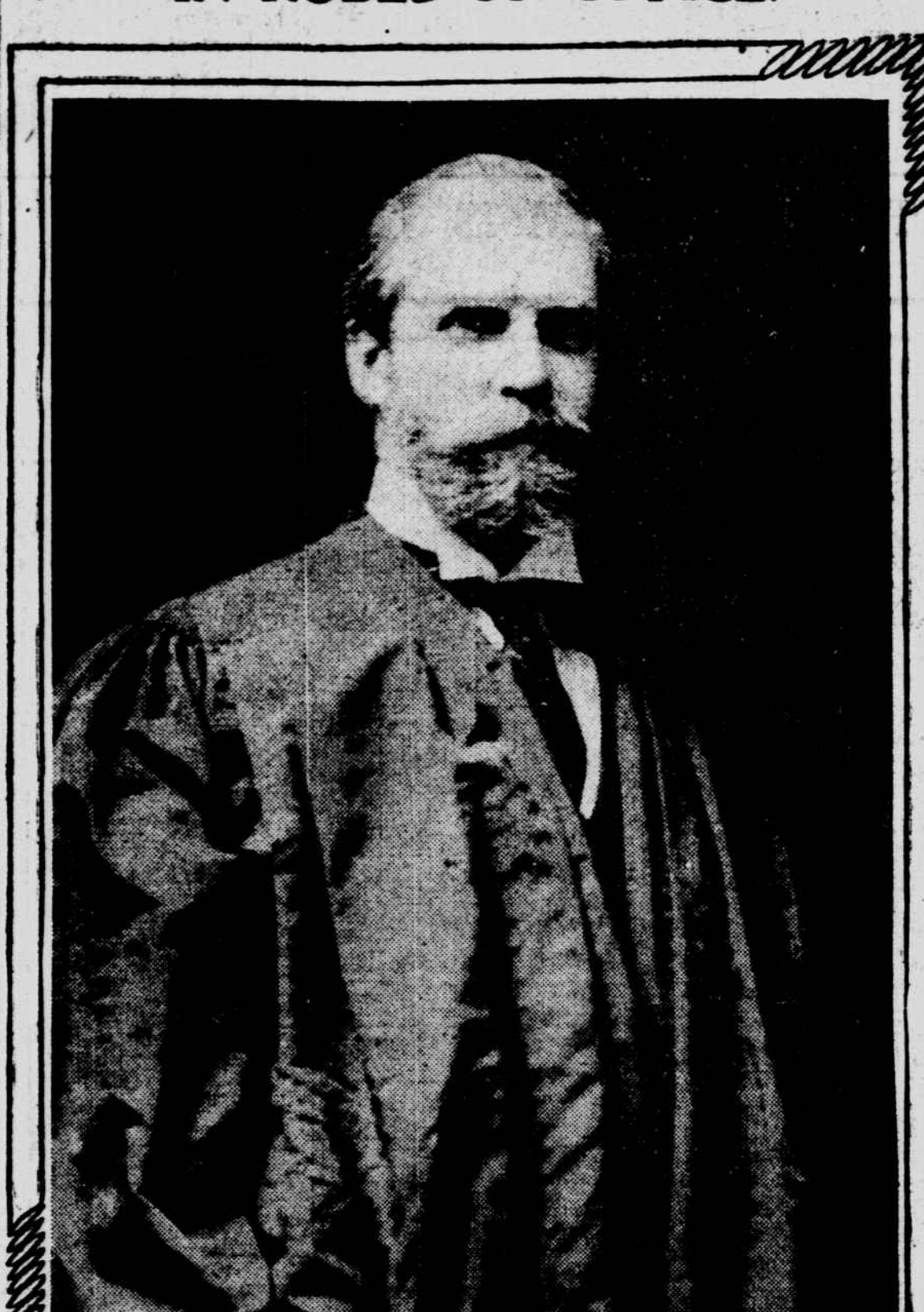
When the Americans first began to issue literature in Arabic the scholars of that race criticized the type, which had been made in Europe and was about as perfect as English type would be if it were made by an Arab. The Rev. Eli Smith, who was in charge at that time, realized that half the value of the American publications would be lost unless their typographical appearance met with the approval of the letters of Mohammedan scholars. The type did not exist and it was his duty to create it. He made models of the letters of Mohammedan manuscripts and in 1836 he took them to Germany to be cast. The year ended in a shipwreck and all his work was lost in the waters of the Mediterranean.

Dr. Smith, however, was a patient and persistent man. He began again at the beginning and did it all over again with the greatest care, and fonts of type were cast in the Tauchnitz establishment at Leipzig under his supervision. After five years of patient labor the first book was issued from the mission press at Beirut in 1841, and it was only a model of the "art preservative," but was undoubtedly the most perfect and beautiful specimen of Arabic printing ever seen.

Work Prosecuted With Care.

The work of printing the Bible was decided upon and Dr. Smith was detailed to undertake it. It was the labor of his life, and no literary task was ever conducted with such conscientious care. As soon as he had completed one of the books it was put into type and a hundred

IN ROBES OF OFFICE.



(Copyright by Clinedinst.)
MR. JUSTICE HUGHES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
(From his most recent photograph.)

ROOSEVELT'S HOT SHOT FOR ALLEGED COMBINE

Says Tammany and Wall Street Have Clashed Hands in Campaign.

ELMIRA, N. Y., October 13.—With one broadside for Tammany Hall and another for Wall Street, Theodore Roosevelt opened his campaign yesterday for the republican ticket. The text of his speech was "Wall Street and Tammany Hall Have Struck Hands." His slogan was "You Are Wanted in Room 212." "You Are Wanted in Room 212."

Room 212 in a Rochester hotel was occupied by Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, during the democratic state convention. Back in his native state from his southern tour, Col. Roosevelt started things going in his first speech of the day at Dunkirk. Then he sped on his special train through the grape country of western New York, up the picturesque valley of the Allegheny, then down the Chemung valley. He spoke at Fredonia, Sinclairville, Gerry, Jamestown, Salamanca, Wellsville, Hornell, Corning and Elmira. The crowds in the early part of the day were not large, and there was little cheering. Later in the day the crowds grew larger, and there was more enthusiasm.

Alleges Corrupt Alliance.

Col. Roosevelt had only one theme for his speech. It was what he termed the alliance between Wall Street and Tammany Hall, which he said was the most complete alliance between corrupt business and corrupt political bosses the state had seen since the days of Tweed.

If the democrats should win the elec-

tion, he said, Tammany Hall and Wall Street would dominate the state, to the detriment of the people. He pointed out the picture of the republican party as the true representative of popular rule and Henry L. Stimson as a man who would flinch at no opposition and be turned aside by no influence from serving the people. He discussed no concrete issues, state or national, but clung to the statement that the issue was Tammany Hall and Wall Street against the people.

"Everything at Rochester was settled in the hands of all who need them. By this means a comprehensive code of rules is in process of development, the observance of which operates to promote just and impartial conduct on the part of shippers and carriers."

Agent of Wall Street.

"The whole matter was settled in room 212, and the convention, with humble eagerness, responded to the message sent out. 'You are wanted in room 212,' and now Mr. Murphy, as the agent and ally of Wall Street, sends to the people of the state the message, 'You are wanted in room 212.'"

"Well, are you going?" Mr. Roosevelt shouted to his hearers. In regard to Mr. Stimson, the republican nominee for governor, Col. Roosevelt said:

"You will recollect that the sugar trust testified a number of years ago that it contributed to both parties. Well, I appointed the district attorney who has prosecuted that trust and made it pay back to the government more than all it has contributed to any or all of the political parties. That man is Harry Stimson."

Leaving Elmira late last night, Col. Roosevelt is due back in New York early this morning. He is expected to visit the members of the state committee and outlining his campaign trip through the state, he is to go to Oyster Bay, for a rest over Sunday.

Purvis Case Reviewed.

The case of Second Lieut. John E. Purvis, Philippine Scouts, is being reviewed by Judge Alexander General Davis for the action of the President. Lieut. Purvis was tried for various alleged offenses in that time their duties were being performed, and he was sentenced to be dismissed. He was commissioned in December last.

THE GOVERNMENT AT WORK.

XII—Interstate Commerce Commission.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

It is probable that no other bureau in the government service will increase so rapidly in size and importance in the approaching decade as the interstate commerce commission. The entire trend of recent legislation has been toward a more stringent regulation of railroads and other common carriers of the country. The commission was founded two decades ago. It had comparatively little work to do until the agitation of 1906, which resulted in the passage of the rate bill. Last winter it was found advisable further to strengthen the hands of the commission, and it is probable that during the next two years its power will be greatly increased.

The commission has governmental supervision over the common carriers of the United States. This includes not only the railroads and steamboat lines, but express companies, the Pullman company and the telegraph, wireless telegraph and telephone lines of the country doing an interstate business. It also watches the operation of the pipe lines of the country, which carry petroleum. The corporations over which it has this supervision enjoy an annual revenue of more than \$3,000,000,000. The transportation of goods has a mileage of more than a quarter of a million miles. Much of the time of the commission is taken up in the interpretation of interstate commerce law for the benefit of shippers and carriers.

A court will not answer a hypothetical question or decide an imaginary case, but the interstate commerce commission will turn aside from the red tape of the law, and offer to parties interested the best information it can give. If a given question relates to matters of common interest or frequent rulings, the opinions of the commission are printed and placed in the hands of all who need them. By this means a comprehensive code of rules is in process of development, the observance of which operates to promote just and impartial conduct on the part of shippers and carriers."

One of the duties of the interstate commerce commission is to supervise the accounts of all railroads. Realizing that a uniform system of accounting was not in effect, the commission has established there could be no efficient supervision of the operation of the railroads, Congress clothed the interstate commerce commission with authority to require the institution of a uniform system of accounting. Every common carrier in the country is required to furnish the commission with annual reports disclosing certain information as to its operation.

The railroads and other common carriers are required to file with the commission notice of every change of rate at least thirty days before that rate goes into effect. This information is at all times accessible to the public. It is declared that the provision for the posting of railroad rates has resulted in great benefit, both to the carriers and the shippers. One firm estimates that where its accounts of suspended claims, awaiting adjustment by the railroad, were \$100,000 a year, in the past, they now amount to less than \$10,000. In co-operation with the railroad commissions of the various states, the interstate commerce commission has succeeded in inducing the railroads to establish uniform demurrage rules. If these rules it is unlikely that there will be another car shortage such as occurred a few years ago. The prompt return of empty cars will be equivalent to the addition of 100,000 cars to the rolling stock of the country.

Although the duties of the interstate commerce commission are many and varied, it is probable that the next year or two will be greatly increased. One amendment being urged by the commission looks to the physical valuation of the railroads. There has been much difficulty in the enforcement of the "reasonable rate" provision of the interstate commerce law, because there has been no way to arrive at a judicial valuation of the railroad's physical property. In the "Spokane case" the engineers of the railroads testified that it would cost a certain amount to reproduce these roads. Two years later they were testifying again upon the same question and their figures were 25 per cent more than those offered in their former testimony.

Accident-Preventing Apparatus.

A board of practical railroad men has been organized, whose duty it is to investigate the various systems of block signaling and the various inventions for automatically stopping trains. This board has come to the conclusion that only one type of automatic train control is feasible. This is the closed circuit electrical control. Under such a system the signaling apparatus must stop the train when it is out of order, as well as when danger threatens. If an open circuit apparatus were used, it might get out of order and the signals would continue to display the signs of safety. Thus, if a bad boy were to cut a signal wire on the open circuit the semaphore would continue to signal safety beyond. But where that arm is held in position by the electric current, the minute the wire was cut the semaphore would be broken and the train crew as against danger ahead.

Another invention being tried under the auspices of the block signal board is one for the automatic stopping of trains. This consists of a lever projecting up from the side of a train. It comes in contact with a lever that operates the throttle on the engine. When it is necessary to stop the train, the lever is pulled up for the block operator to stop the track lever in position, and the steam engine is automatically stopped. The commission also has charge of the enforcement of the law which requires all locomotives to be provided with ash pans. These ash pans are intended to prevent the scattering of cinders along the right of way, and resultant fires. It also attends to the enforcement of laws which require that railroad employees work no more than a stated number of hours in a week. So far, in all these cases it was the fault of the employee rather than the railroad company that the law was broken. The enforcement of the law which requires that long hours be provided with ash pans, prevents that, and insures the traveling public greater safety.

Tomorrow—THE GOVERNMENT AT WORK. XIII. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

DAUGHTERS OF 1812 MEET.

District of Columbia Society Welcomes New Officers.

The District of Columbia Society, United States Daughters of 1812 held its first fall meeting of the season yesterday afternoon at the home of the president, Mrs. John Kearney Henry, 2021 I street northwest. An executive board meeting preceded. Mrs. Alexander James Perry, the newly elected first vice president, was welcomed, as was also the new recording secretary, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry. Miss Margaret V. McCabe, registrar, and Miss A. D. Goddard, corresponding secretary, read reports. Mrs. William M. Dove, treasurer, reported a substantial balance in bank.

Mrs. Noble Newman Potts, chairman of grave markers' committee, announced that her committee holds, as the result of its excursion down the Potomac last June, the sum of \$23, to be expended in erecting markers at the graves of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, buried in the District of Columbia.

The society passed resolutions of sympathy on the death of Mrs. Martha Root Pitney, a charter member.

C. B. Ross, son of John R. Ross, the oldest letter carrier in Norfolk, Va., who has been missing from home for several months, has written to his father from New York. He explains that he did not write sooner because he was sick and out of work. He is now employed.

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Other Bargains at correspondingly Low Prices. Come in today.

Open Until Nine O'Clock Saturday Night.

JOHN F. ELLIS & CO., 937 Pennsylvania Avenue.

TOO MANY NAVY YARDS ON ATLANTIC COAST

Secretary Meyer Believes Half of Them Should Be Abolished.

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"I have inspected all the navy yards on the Atlantic coast from Maine to South Carolina, and I must say that we have too many yards on that side of the country," said Secretary Meyer.

"Half of them should be abolished and will be if Washington will support me."

Believes in Adequate Protection.

"I am in accord with the general movement on the Pacific coast for adequate naval protection, but I am of the opinion that the fleet ought not to be divided at this time. If Russia had not divided its fleet at Port Arthur there might have been another story to tell in history."

Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada sounded a note of warning concerning the situation in Pacific waters, speaking directly of Japan as a menacing influence in affairs on this side of the continent and in the island possessions.

Transfer of Fleet Advocated.

"The fleet, if it must be kept intact, should be kept on the Pacific coast," he said. "If there is danger of war it is on the Pacific side rather than on the Atlantic side. On our Atlantic side we are faced by highly civilized nations. On the Pacific side we are faced by nations not so highly civilized—nations that may not have the same self-restraint as the European powers, and that might, through sheer recklessness, precipitate themselves into war with the United States."

William J. Hurley, a leading democratic politician and member of the Hagerstown fair advisory board, was waylaid and kidnapped in an alley in the central part of Hagerstown, Md., while on his way home.

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Desperate Desmond

A Continued Picture Drama of Love and Hate, with a Thrill in Its Every Picture



No, gentle reader, this is not a circus. Desmond is a poor pukeheart man! He'll get thirty days for selling peanuts without a license. If there is any justice in that, then Desperate Desmond ought to be drawn and quartered and hanged at the gallows. Of course, we don't use such punishments nowadays, but it might be better if we did.

Did you ever notice how fond elephants are of peanuts? They simply can't resist 'em. They remind one so much of the human slaves of drink or cigarettes. You wouldn't think it like this thing, but it is reported that a man out of jail, but that is exactly what it has done for Desperate Desmond.

Still, the villain may be caught yet. Claude is in a chariot, and Desmond is on foot. Our hero certainly ought to be able to catch him with such an advantage on his side. This is the same horse that wins the grand Roman chariot race every afternoon and evening at the circus. Admission 50 cents.

Unfortunately, the horse has a past. He was formerly in the Fire Department, and he has been in the fire bell, he thinks that duty calls him. So you see, Desmond makes his getaway after all. But he'll be back, don't worry about that.

There! He's gone and busted the fire hose. If the chief finds it out, he won't do a thing to Claude. And it won't be any use telling the chief that the horse is to blame. He won't believe any such yarn at all. But what's the use of worrying about it? We must likely the chief is too busy to bother with Claude.

Desmond's phony fire badge has got him a sent on the hook and ladder truck. He pretends that he is a reporter, and the firemen believe him, since he says he has been a reporter for years. He would know that reporters don't wear silk hats when they go to fires. One must likely the chief is too busy to bother with Claude.

No, gentle reader, the firemen didn't mean to hit Claude on the back with the ladder. He just happened to be in the way. Poor Desmond had something to do with it. At any rate, the villain is not slow to take advantage of the accident. Once more, he has made his getaway. We can hardly wait for the next picture.